KHRUSHCHEV'S 20-YEAR ECONOMIC FORECASTS

	1980 Level in Percent of 1960	Average Annual Percentage Increase
Gross Industrial Production	Not less than 600	9-10
Gross Agricultural Production	About 350	6.5
Output in Industry		
"Group A" (goods for production)	680-700	10.1
"Group B" (goods for consumption)	500-520	8.5
Industrial Productivity	400-420	7.3

SELECTED COMMODITIES

		1960 Output	Forecast 1970	Forecast 1980	Average Annual Percentage Increase 20-yr Plan (1961-80)	Average Annual Percentage Increase 7-yr Plan (1959-65)
Electric Power	(billion kilowatt-hours)	292	900	2,700-3,000	12.1	11.8
Crude Steel	(million metric tons)	65	145	250	6.9	6.6-7.4
Petroleum	(million metric tons)	148	390	690-710	8.1	11.1
Gas	(billion cubic meters)	47	310-325	680-720	14.5	26.2
Coal	(million metric tons)	513	686-700	1,180-1,200	4.3	2.7
Machine Building and Metalworking	(value in billion rubles)	34	115	334-375	12.4	15.7*
Mineral Fertilizers	(million metric tons)	13.9	77	125-135	11.8	16
Artificial and Synthetic Fibers	(million metric tons)	.211	1.35	3.1-3.3	14.6	21-22
Cement	(million metric tons)	45.5	122	233-235	8.5	14.3
Leather Footwear	(million pairs)	419	825	900	4.0	5.5

* 1960 annual percentage increase over 1950

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SOVIET LONG-RANGE ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

I. Moscow's long-range economic intentions are embodied in its Twenty-Year Plan (1961-1980), approved at the recent Soviet Party Congress.

II. Industrial production is expected to grow 9-10 percent annually throughout the next twenty years.

A. Specific examples are: the steel production goal for 1980 is equal to last year's total world production; the electric power production goal for 1980 is three times 1960 US production; and the petroleum production goal for 1980 is more than double 1960 US production.

B. On the whole, we believe such plans are feasible.

III. On the other hand, agriculture goals of the program — annual increase of 6-7 percent — are completely unrealistic.

IV. Consumer needs continue to be given low priority.

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